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Similar, but not identical: descriptions of four new species of Acanthocinini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae), with additional new geographical records and notes

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new species;
Neotropical region;
America.

Abstract. – Species-group names in *Hyperplatys* Haldeman, 1847 and *Sternidius* LeConte, 1873 are corrected. Four new species of Acanthocinini from Mexico are described: *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *parangulatus* **sp**. **nov**.; *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *similis* **sp**. **nov**.; *Polymitoleiopus foliiformis* **sp**. **nov**.; and *Polymitoleiopus fuscifemoratus* **sp**. **nov**. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *infilatus* Bates, 1872 is newly recorded from Quintana Roo and Michoacán, Mexico. *Polymitoleiopus physoderus* (Bates, 1885) is transferred to *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) Bates, 1863, returning it to its original genus, and a new provincial record from Costa Rica is provided.

Santos-Silva A., Bezark L. G. & Pérez-Flores O., 2026. – Similar, but not identical: descriptions of four new species of Acanthocinini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae), with additional new geographical records and notes. *Faunitaxys*, 14(48) : 1 – 13.

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Introduction

Many species of Acanthocinini are notoriously similar in appearance, especially in dorsal view, even when they belong to different genera. This resemblance makes species identification particularly challenging. Identifications based solely on dorsal-view photographs—including photographs of type specimens—often lead to misidentifications, even when specimens are compared with original descriptions, redescriptions. This difficulty arises because many of these descriptions and/or redescriptions are brief and frequently omit important diagnostic features necessary for accurate species recognition.

The four new species described here belong to two genera, *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) Bates, 1863 and *Polymitoleiopus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1955, both of which include many species that exhibit very similar pronotal and elytral pubescence patterns. To further complicate matters, most species show variation in elytral pubescence, making specimen identification particularly difficult. However, despite the similarity and/or variation in pubescence patterns, certain features such as the shape and distance between the upper eye lobes, the form of the femora, the shape of the prothorax, and the shape and position of the lateral tubercles of the prothorax allow them to be distinguished.

We take this opportunity to provide a new country record for *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *infilatus* Bates, 1872, and a new provincial record for *Polymitoleiopus physoderus* (Bates, 1885). The latter species is herein transferred to *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*), the genus in which it was originally described. Additionally, the species-group names *Hyperplatys c-fasciatum* Santos-Silva & Pérez-Flores 2024, *Hyperplatys y-maculatum* Santos-Silva & Pérez-Flores 2024 and *Sternidius x-fasciatum* Bezark *et al.*, 2024 are corrected.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken at MZSP with a Canon EOS TD Mark II camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in "mm" using an ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, which was also used in the study of the specimens.

The specimens used to describe the new species and establish the new records belonged to the late Jim Cope, who sent them to us through the CSCA (see below) a few weeks before his passing in 2024.

In examined material of known species, only specimens used to establish new records are listed; references on the known species are restricted to the original description.

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The collection initialisms used in the text are as follows:

– **CNIN**: Colección Nacional de Insectos, Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Ciudad de México, Mexico;

– **CSCA**: California State Collection of Arthropods, Plant Pest Diagnostics Branch, California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, USA;

– **LGBC**: Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, USA;

– **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

Results

LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

ACANTHOCININI Blanchard, 1845

Hyperplatys Haldeman, 1847

Hyperplatys y-maculatus Santos-Silva & Pérez-Flores, 2024

Hyperplatys y-maculatum Santos-Silva & Pérez-Flores, 2024: 6.

The species-group name "*y-maculatum*," formed by a letter (a noun) and an adjective, must agree in gender with the masculine genus *Hyperplatys*. It is therefore corrected to "*y-maculatus*" (ICZN 1999: Art. 31.2).

Hyperplatys c-fasciatus Santos-Silva & Pérez-Flores, 2024

Hyperplatys c-fasciatum Santos-Silva & Pérez-Flores, 2024: 13.

The species-group name "*c-fasciatum*," formed by a letter (a noun) and an adjective, must agree in gender with the masculine genus *Hyperplatys*. It is therefore corrected to **"***c-fasciatus*" (ICZN 1999: Art. 31.2).

Lepturges Bates, 1863

***Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *parangulatus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1-4)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/9680F20D-F095-4235-A498-DD8D28AA0FDF

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Cephalic capsule dark brown, except genae predominantly reddish brown and gulamentum entirely reddish brown; ventral mouthparts reddish brown, with some areas of palpomeres slightly yellowish; postclypeus reddish brown close to frons, mostly dark brown close to anteclypeus; anteclypeus reddish brown close to postclypeus, yellowish brown close to labrum; labrum reddish brown, irregularly dark on some areas; mandibles predominantly reddish brown on basal half, dark brown toward apex; antennae brown, slightly dark on apex of pedicel and flagellomeres. Pronotum dark brown laterally, brown centrally. Sides of prothorax dark brown. Prosternum dark brown laterally, orangish brown centrally. Prosternal process orangish, slightly darker posteriorly. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax dark brown laterally, orangish brown centrally, distinctly lighter on posterior region of mesoventral process. Scutellum brown, darker close to margins. Elytra dark brown, except arched, moderately narrow band basally on dorsal surface, located between scutellum and humerus, which then expands laterally into a subelliptical macula; oblique, longitudinal orangish-brown band dorsally from previous band to about posterior region of anterior third, not reaching suture, inclined inward; and longitudinal, irregular reddish-brown band close to suture, distinctly, irregularly expanded about beginning of posterior third and apex. Coxae orangish with irregular brownish areas, slightly paler on metacoxae. Trochanters, ventral surface of base of profemora, mesofemoral peduncle, and base of metafemora orangish; remaining surface of pro-, meso- and metafemora dark brown, except orangish-brown dorsal surface between middle and apical quarter, and reddish-brown remaining basal half. Protibia dark brown with brown central ring; meso- and metatibiae dark brown with central orangish ring. Tarsomeres I-II dark brown; tarsomeres III dark brown basally, gradually reddish brown toward apex; tarsomeres IV-V and claws dark reddish brown. Abdominal ventrites 1-3 orangish brown; ventrites 4-5 dark brown laterally, orangish brown on remaining surface.

Head. – Frons abundantly, minutely punctate; with abundant dull yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence appearing to be brown depending on angle of light. Area between antennal tubercles with dense pale-yellow pubescence centrally, except glabrous median groove, slightly sparser, mostly yellowish-brown laterally. Area close to upper eye lobes with dense pale-yellow pubescence; remaining surface of vertex with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Median groove distinctly widened between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes. Area behind upper eye lobes with abundant dull yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous area close to prothorax. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense, narrow pale-yellow pubescent band close to eye, glabrous on remaining surface. Genae 0.7 times as long as lower eye lobe in frontal view; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument except glabrous apex. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant dull yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument close to frons, and sparser, both short and long dull yellowish setae directed forward close to anteclypeus; with one long, erect yellowish-brown seta on each side. Sides of postclypeus predominantly glabrous. Labrum with abundant dull yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument close to anteclypeus and laterally, glabrous on remaining surface, except fringe of golden setae on anterior margin; pubescent area with long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles mostly with dull yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument frontally and moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally, except pale-yellow pubescence on apex. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.3 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.6 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 3.1 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex basal eighth of antennomere VI. Scape with abundant dull yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence appearing to be denser and lighter depending on light source. Pedicel with dull yellowish pubescence basally and yellowish-brown pubescence on remaining surface; with one moderately long, erect, thick blackish seta ventrally. Flagellomeres with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; III-IV with a few moderately long, erect, thick blackish setae ventrally; III with a short, erect dark seta on dorsal apex; V-IX with a few moderately short, erect, thick blackish setae throughout.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III:
Scape = 1.27; Pedicel = 0.11; IV = 1.27; V = 1.09; VI = 1.11; VII = 1.01; VIII = 1.01; IX = 1.06; X = 1.03; XI = 1.11.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; anterior constriction narrow, well marked; sides divergent from anterior constriction to lateral tubercles, which nearly coincide with the posterolateral angles. Pronotum moderately abundantly, finely punctate, except coarser punctures on sides of central region, more distinct from anterior third, oblique row of coarse punctures laterally, from slightly before middle to posterior third, and transverse, sinuous row of coarse punctures near posterior margin; wide central region with large pubescent macula on anterior half, not reaching anterior margin, X-shaped, composed of abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, except dense yellowish-white pubescence on anterior and posterior lateral apices; remaining central region with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with light yellowish-brown and yellowish-white pubescence interspersed on posterior third; sides with large, inverted J-shaped whitish macula, starting near anterior constriction, with innermost arm reaching posterior margin and triangularly projected inward near middle, and outermost arm reaching posterior quarter; remaining lateral surface with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except yellowish-white pubescence on apex of lateral tubercle of prothorax; area between central and lateral surfaces with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with sparse dull yellowish pubescence interspersed on anterior third; anterior sulcus glabrous. Sides of prothorax with abundant dull yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior sulcus, pubescence appearing to be brown or yellowish-brown depending on light source. Prosternum with dense yellowish-white pubescence laterally, and moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument centrally, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternal process with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; narrowest area sublaminar. Sides of mesoventrite, mesanepisterna, and mesepimera with dense dull yellowish-brown pubescence; remaining surface of mesoventrite and mesoventral process with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence. Mesoventral process with sides distinctly convergent on anterior 2/3, subparallel-sided on

Figures 1-4. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *parangulatus* **sp**. **nov**., male holotype. **1**. Dorsal habitus. **2**. Ventral habitus. **3**. Lateral habitus. **4**. Head, frontal view.

posterior third; apex 0.19 times mesocoxal width. Scutellum truncate on posterior margin; mostly with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence on wide central region, and abundant yellowish-white pubescence close to margins.

Elytra. – Parallel-sided on anterior half, roundly convergent on posterior half; apex rounded; anterior arched band with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument; anterior subelliptical light integumental area with dense yellowish-white pubescence; are close to outer margin of scutellum with dense yellowish-white pubescence; oblique light integumental band on anterior half of dorsal surface with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, gradually becoming yellowish-white toward apex; remaining anterior third of innermost region of dorsal surface with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and abundant, irregular, both yellowish-white and yellowish-brown pubescent areas interspersed, except on a subelliptical basal area; remaining light integumental area with irregular, both dense yellowish-white pubescence and sparser yellowish-brown pubescence; remaining surface with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with small, irregular yellowish-white spots interspersed, except irregular yellowish-white pubescent macula near humerus on epipleural region.

Legs. – Profemora fusiform, strongly widened centrally; mesofemora pedunculate-clavate, peduncle arched, club distinctly wide; metafemora clavate; all femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence appearing to be sparser or denser on some areas depending on light source, except dark-brown pubescent arc near apex of dorsal and lateral surfaces. Protibiae with sparse yellowish-brown and yellowish-white pubescence on basal third, dense whitish pubescence on light integumental ring, sparse yellowish-white pubescence on apical third of dorsal and lateral surfaces, and dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on ventral surface of apical third. Mesotibiae with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence about basal third, appearing to be darker depending on light source; dense yellowish pubescence on light integument ring, abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on apical third of lateral and ventral surfaces, appearing to be darker depending on light source, and dense, bristly dark-brown pubescence on dorsal apical third. Metatibiae with pubescence as on mesotibiae, except dorsal surface of apical third with pubescence as on sides, and short, erect, thick dark-brown setae interspersed on apical half. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres mostly with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence sparser on tarsomeres V, with a few minute, whitish setae interspersed; metatarsomere I 2.1 times as long as II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; ventrite 5 with short, erect dark-brown setae interspersed on apical half; apex of ventrite 5 gently concave.

Variation. – Some areas that are reddish, orange, or orange-brown in the holotype may be brown or dark brown in the paratypes. In the females, the last sternite is much longer than in males, with the apex more distinctly concave with sparse, long setae all along the apical margin (in the males the apex has only a group of setae at the lateral edge).

Dimensions (mm) (Male holotype / male paratypes).

- Total length, 8.25/5.40-6.30;
- Prothoracic length, 1.55/1.00-1.25;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.45/0.90-1.05;
- Posterior and maximum prothoracic width, 2.25/1.50-1.70;
- Humeral width, 2.60/1.60–1.90; elytral length, 5.75/3.80-4.40.

Type material

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *Chiapas*: 33 km E. Tapanatepec [San Pedro Tapanatepec, Oaxaca], 8-12.VII.1988, Jim Cope leg. (CSCA).

Paratypes

MEXICO

Sinaloa

- 25 km N Rio Fuerte, San Miguel, **1** ♀, 8.VIII.1985, W. Opitz leg. (CSCA);
- 1 mi. SW Salto Chico, **1** ♂, **1** ♀, 8.VIII.1981, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA).

Nayarit

- 8 km NW Bucerias, **1** ♂, **1** ♀, 20.VII.1990, R. L. Penrose leg. (LGBC);
- **4** ♀, 20.VII.1990, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA);
- 2 km E Punta Mita, **2** ♂, 22-26.VII.1990, R. L. Penrose leg. (LGBC);
- Punta Mita, **3** ♂, **1** ♀, 22-26.VII.1990, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA);
- beating *Prosopis* sp., **1** ♂, 11.VI.1983, W. F. Barr leg. (CSCA);
- 10 km NW La Cruz de Huanacaxtle, ex. freshly cut fence posts, **1** ♂, **2** ♀, 22-26.VII.1990, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA).

Jalisco

- Estación de Biología Chamela, **1** ♀, 8.VII.2003, F. G. Andrews leg. (CSCA);
- **1** ♀, 11.VII.2003, F. G. Andrews leg. (CSCA);
- **3** ♂, **1** ♀, 8.X.2001, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA);
- Estación de Biología Chamela, along Cuitzmala [Cuixmala] River, **5** ♀, 8.VII. 2003, F. G. Andrews leg. (CSCA);
- nr Cuitzmala [Cuixmala], **1** ♀, 10.X.1988, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA);
- 48 km NE Melague (Melaque), **1** ♀, 30.VII.1990, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA).

Michoacán

- km 167.5, Hwy 37, 32 km S Cuatro Caminos, 18°47.643'N 102°04.782'W, 230 m, **1** ♂, 24–25.VII.2003, C.L. Bellamy leg. (MZSP).

Morelos

- 4.2 km S Guilamula, (5.8 km N Huautla), 18°27.52'N 99°00.43'W, 915 m, **1** ♀, 24.VI.1990, R. L. Westcott leg. (LGBC).

Guerrero

- 17 km W Iguala, **2** ♂, 20–27.VII.1987, Jim Cope leg. (LGBC);
- 40 km S Iguala, **2** ♂, 19.VII.1986, Jim Cope leg. (LGBC);
- **1** ♂, 19.VII.1986, no collector indicated (CSCA);
- 6 km N Chilpancingo, **1** ♂, 15-19.VII.1984, Jim Cope leg. (CSCA).

Oaxaca

- vic Mazunte, tropical deciduous forest, **2** ♂, 3-4.VII.2014, J. Rifkind leg. (LGBC);
- Hwy 190, 4-16 km N San Jose de Gracia, tropical deciduous forest, **1** ♀, 26.VI.2013, J. Rifkind leg. (LGBC);
- Hwy 190, 1.7 km S La Ventosa, thorn forest, **2** ♀, 8.X.2015, J. Rifkind leg. (LGBC).

Chiapas

- 22 km W Tuxtla Gutierrez, **5** ♂, **2** ♀, 29.IX.1989, F. T. Hovore leg. (LGBC);
- 20 km W Tuxtla Gutierrez, **1** ♂, 24.IX.1989, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA);
- El Aguacero, **1** ♀, 25.IX.1989, F. T. Hovore leg. (LGBC);
- **1** ♀, 24.IX.1989, R. L. Penrose leg. (CSCA).

Etymology. – The specific epithet *parangulatus* (from the Greek "*para*," meaning "near" or "closely related to") refers to the morphological similarity of this species to *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *angulatus* (LeConte, 1852).

Remarks. – *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *parangulatus* **sp**. **nov**. is similar to *L.* (*L.*) *angulatus* (LeConte, 1852), but differs by the dorsal whitish pubescence distinctly sparser, especially on anterior half (denser in *L.* (*L.*) *angulatus*), metafemora slender (stouter in males of *L.* (*L.*) *angulatus*), femora not entirely darkened on dorsal and lateral surfaces of apex or not contrasting in color with the remaining surface (entirely dark in *L.* (*L.*) *angulatus*, distinctly contrasting in color with remaining surface), meso- and metatibiae with distinctly light integumental ring centrally (almost entirely light at least on basal half in *L.* (*L.*) *angulatus*), and metatarsomere I entirely dark (yellowish on most of surface in *L.* (*L.*) *angulatus*). It is also similar to *L.* (*L.*) *confluens* (Haldeman, 1847), but differs especially by the elytra lacking elongated elliptical areas (two on each elytron) with pubescence contrasting with that of the surrounding regions on the posterior half (present in *L.* (*L.*) *confluens*).

The presence of specimens from five Mexican states with the same elytral pubescence pattern, and with leg coloration consistently different from that of *L.* (*L.*) *angulatus*, clearly demonstrates that this is not an isolated population of that species. The absence of evidence such as clinal variation that would support its status as a subspecies leads us to consider it a species distinct from *L.* (*L.*) *angulatus*.

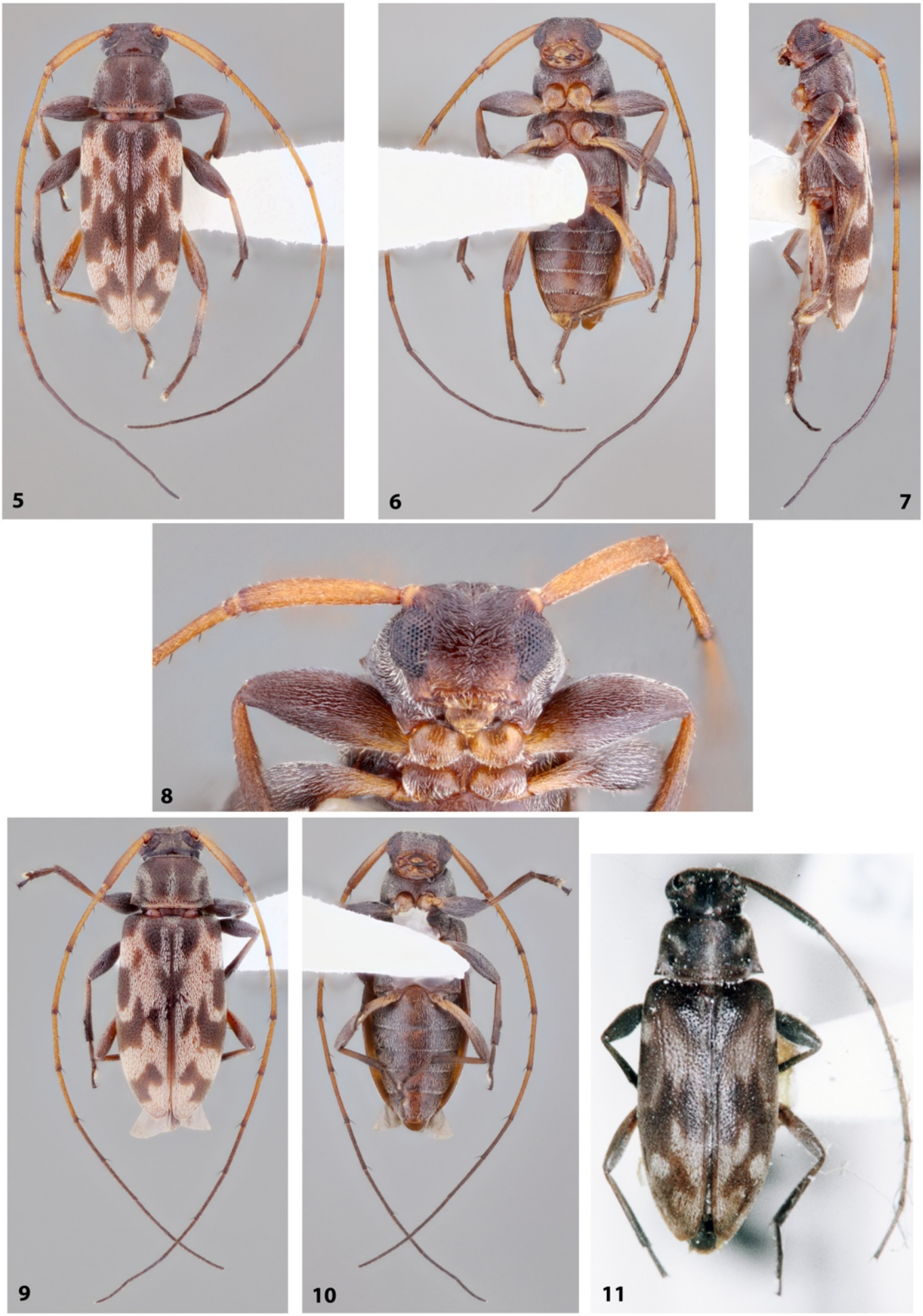
***Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *similis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5-10)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/FDECA4EB-9321-499A-B6A6-34DAD89AC3F1

Description of the holotype (Fig. 5-8)

Coloration. –. Cephalic capsule mostly dark brown; inferior region of frons reddish brown; genae reddish brown from superior third, slightly yellowish brown on apex; antennal tubercles partially reddish brown; gulamentum orangish brown. Wide central area of postclypeus reddish brown close to frons, yellowish-brown centrally, dark brown close to anteclypeus. Ventral mouthparts orangish brown, except palpomeres dark brown, yellowish brown on apex of maxillary palpomeres IV and labial palpomeres III; sides of postclypeus yellowish brown, except dark-brown on inferior margin. Anteclypeus pale yellow laterally, irregularly reddish brown and yellowish brown centrally. Labrum reddish brown on half close to anteclypeus, yellowish-brown on half close to anterior margin. Mandibles mostly reddish brown on basal 2/3, dark brown on apical third. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III-VI orangish brown with brown apex; antennomere VII reddish brown on basal half, dark brown on apical half; antennomeres VIII-XI dark brown. Pronotum dark brown laterally, except reddish-brown apex of lateral tubercles of prothorax, brown centrally, except reddish-brown anterocentral and posterior area close to transverse row of punctures, orangish brown close to posterior margin; sides of prothorax dark brown, except reddish-brown area close to procoxal cavities; central area of prosternum brown; prosternal process orangish-brown, more light reddish brown depending on light intensity; central area of mesoventrite and entire mesoventral process reddish brown; central area of metaventrite and area close to metacoxae reddish brown. Scutellum dark reddish brown with irregular brown areas interspersed. Elytra with orangish bands and maculae forming somewhat complex pattern; dark-brown areas as follows: on humerus, almost reaching epipleural margin; wide, arched, longitudinal band on anterior sixth, staring on base close to scutellum; small, longitudinal, elliptical macula about middle of anterior quarter of dorsal surface, with its outer apex fused with wide lateral macula about apex of anterior third, located between sides of dorsal surface and epipleural margin; moderately narrow, arched, longitudinal band that obliquely ascends from suture toward basal band, without reaching it; very wide, transverse, zigzag band about middle, extending from near suture to epipleural margin, with its anterosuperior region fused to the arched band situated close to suture; large, oblique I-shaped macula on posterior quarter ascending from epipleural margin to near suture. Coxae reddish brown with brownish and yellowish-brown areas interspersed; trochanters mostly orangish brown; profemora dark orangish-brown on basal quarter, dark brown on remaining surface; mesofemora orangish on basal quarter of dorsal and lateral surfaces and basal third of ventral surface, dark brown on remaining surface; metafemora orangish about basal 2/3, dark brownish on remaining surface, dark area more reddish brown depending on light intensity; protibiae dark orangish



Figures 5-11. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) spp. **5-8**. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *similis* **sp**. **nov**., male holotype. **5**. Dorsal habitus. **6**. Ventral habitus. **7**. Lateral habitus. **8**. Head, frontal view. **9-10**. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *similis* **sp**. **nov**., female paratype. **9**. Dorsal habitus. **10**. Ventral habitus. **11**. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *anceps* Gilmour, 1962, female paratype, dorsal habitus, by Jesus Santiago Moure.

brown on basal third, brown on remaining surface; meso- and metatibiae dark orangish brown about basal half, dark brown on remaining surface, dark area slightly lighter depending on light intensity; tarsi dark brown. Abdominal ventrites 1-2 dark brown; ventrites 3-4 dark brown laterally, gradually reddish brown toward central region; ventrite 5 reddish brown.

Head. – Frons densely, minutely punctate, with fine punctures interspersed; with moderately abundant grayish-white pubescence on superior half, sparser on inferior half, with short, bristly yellowish-brown setae interspersed; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles and remaining part of vertex with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous median groove and area close to prothorax. Area behind eyes with dense yellowish-white pubescence close to eye, this area widened close to inferior region of lower eye lobe, glabrous on remaining surface. Genae 0.4 times as long as lower eye lobe in frontal view; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, except glabrous apex. Wide central area of postclypeus with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; with one long, erect dark-brown seta on each side. Sides of postclypeus mostly glabrous. Labrum with sparse yellowish-white pubescence close to anteclypeus, glabrous on remaining surface, except short fringe of light yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin; with sparse, long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed near anteclypeus. Antennal tubercles with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.31 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.48 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.7 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere VI. Scape with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence darker on dark integumental area; with a long, erect, slender dark-brown seta on apex of ventral surface. Pedicel with pubescence as on scape; with one long, erect, thick dark-brown seta ventrally. Antennomeres III-VI with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence darker on dark integumental area; III-V with sparse, long, erect, thick dark-brown setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomere VII with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Antennomeres VIII-XI with moderately abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, with short, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed; XI with short yellowish-white setae directed backward on apex.
Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III:
Scape = 1.11; Pedicel = 0.12; IV = 0.94; V = 0.85; VI = 0.78; VII = 0.74; VIII = 0.75; IX = 0.75; X = 0.70; XI = 0.65.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; anterior constriction narrow, well marked; sides divergent from anterior constriction to lateral tubercles, rounded on anterior quarter; lateral tubercles very near posterolateral angles. Pronotum densely, minutely punctate, except transverse, sinuous row of coarse punctures near posterior margin, and sparse, shallow coarse punctures centrally; with longitudinal, wide white pubescent band centrally, narrowed close to anterior margin; sides with large, inverted U-shaped whitish pubescent macula, from anterior constriction to posterior margin, posterior region with sparser, yellowish-white pubescence, except close to posterior margin; remaining surface close to posterior margin with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence; remaining surface with moderately abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Sides of prothorax with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternum with abundant whitish pubescence laterally, pubescence distinctly sparser centrally, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternal process with sparse yellowish pubescence; central area laminar. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, sparser on central region of mesoventrite and on entire mesoventral process. Sides of mesoventral process convergent on anterior third, parallel-sided on posterior 2/3; apex truncate, 0.1 times as wide as mesocoxal width. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Parallel-sided on anterior half, roundly convergent on posterior half; apex obliquely truncate. Abundantly, moderately coarsely punctate on anterior third, punctures gradually finer and sparser toward apex on posterior 2/3; light integumental areas with dense white pubescence partially obscuring integument; dark integumental areas with moderately abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Legs. – Coxae with moderately abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Trochanters with moderately abundant, bristly whitish pubescence ventrally, pubescence mostly absent on remaining surface. Profemora fusiform, distinctly wider than meso- and metafemora; mesofemora somewhat pedunculate-clavate; metafemora slightly clavate; femora with abundant yellowish pubescence on light integumental area, abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface Tibiae with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence on light integumental area, brown on dark integumental area, except dense, bristly dark-brown pubescence on ventral surface of protibiae, moderately abundant, bristly dark-brown pubescence on ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae, and abundant, short, erect dark-brown setae on dorsal surface of posterior third of mesotibiae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with moderately abundant, mostly dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; with a few short whitish setae; metatarsomere I 1.5 times longer than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument laterally and apically on ventrites 1-4, pubescence gradually sparser toward central area, especially on ventrite 5; ventrite 5 with short, erect dark-brown setae interspersed on apical half; apex of ventrite 5 slightly concave.

Female (Fig. 9-10). Similar to male, with antennae of similar length, differing by the abdominal ventrite 5 longer, more trapezoidal, with apex distinctly concave.

Variation. – The general dark-brown areas on the elytra of the paratypes are almost identical in all specimens. However, some areas on the cephalic capsule, ventral surface of the thorax and abdomen, and part of the legs are somewhat variable.

Dimensions (mm) (Male holotype/male paratype/female paratypes).

- Total length, 4.20/3.85/4.35-4.60;
- Prothoracic length, 0.80/0.75/0.75-0.80;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 0.85/0.70/0.80-0.85;
- Posterior and maximum prothoracic width, 1.20/1.15/1.25-1.30;
- Humeral width, 1.35/1.30/1.45-1.55;
- Elytral length, 3.05/2.75/3.00-3.30.

Type material

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *Quintana Roo*: 23 km SW Cancun, 26.V.2001, Jim Cope leg. (CSCA).

Paratypes

MEXICO

Guerrero

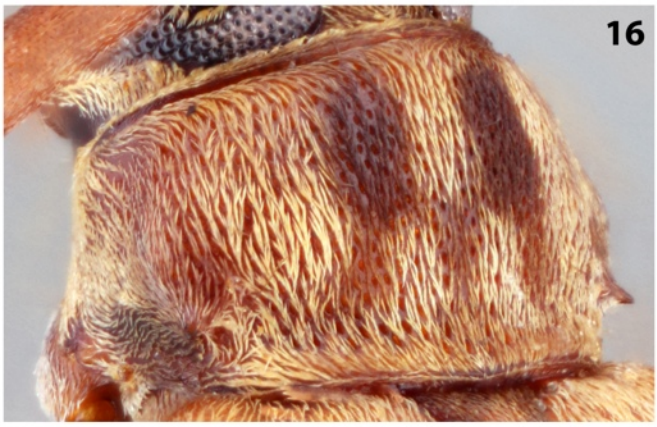
- 6 km N Chilpancingo, **1** ♂, 15–19.VII.1984, Jim Cope leg. (CSCA).

Quintana Roo

- 23 km SW Cancun, **1** ♀, 26.V.2001, Jim Cope leg. (CSCA);
- 15 mi SW Cancun, **1** ♀, 12.VI.2007, Jim Cope leg. (MZSP).

Etymology. – The specific epithet "*similis*" (from the Latin, meaning "similar") refers to the morphological similarity of this species to *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *sejunctimacula* Bates, 1881.

Remarks. – *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *similis* **sp**. **nov**. is similar to *L.* (*L.*) *sejunctimacula* Bates, 1881 (see photographs on Bezark 2026a), but differs as follows: anterior half of dorsal surface of the elytra with oblique dark-brown band close to suture, V-shaped considering both elytra; and dark-brown macula on posterior area of elytra obliquely ascending from epipleural margin to suture. In *L.* (*L.*) *sejunctimacula*, the anterior half of the dorsal surface of the elytra lacks an oblique dark-brown band close to suture, and the dark-brown apical macula on the elytra is confined to the dorsal surface, descending from the sides to the suture. Unfortunately, we were unable to examine specimens of *L.* (*L.*) *sejunctimacula* to verify if there are other differences. It also resembles *L.* (*L.*) *anceps* Gilmour, 1962 (Fig. 11; see also photographs on Bezark 2026a), particularly by the elytral pubescent pattern on the posterior half. However, it differs by the presence of an oblique dark pubescent band close to the suture on anterior half. We examined over 40 specimens of *L.* (*L.*) *anceps* from Brazil, and this band was absent in all of them. This might seem like a very minor difference; however, the presence or absence of this feature is consistent in both species. We



Figures 12-16. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) spp. **12**. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *infilatus* Bates, 1872, female from Mexico (Quintana Roo). **13-16**. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *physoderus* Bates, 1885, female from Costa Rica (Puntarenas). **13**. Dorsal habitus. **14**. Ventral habitus. **15**. Head and pronotum, dorsal view. **16**. Pronotum, oblique view.

consider them to be distinct species. Even species of the subgenus *Lepturges* (*Chaeturges*) Gilmour, 1959 (*e.g. L.* (*C.*) *fuchsi* Gilmour, 1962) and *Polymitoleiopus* Lepesme & Breuning (1995) (*e.g. P. clerulus* (Bates, 1881)) may exhibit elytral pubescence very similar to that of the new species, as well as to *L.* (*L.*) *anceps* and other species of *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*). This indicates that consistent, small-scale features are important for distinguishing species with very similar overall appearance. It also resembles *L.* (*L.*) *mattogrossis* Gilmour, 1962, but differs especially in the shape of the elytral apex, which is obliquely truncate, whereas in *L.* (*L.*) *mattogrossis* it is transversely truncate and emarginate. Apparently, the first two specimens illustrated by Maes *et al.* (2010) as *L.* (*L.*) *sejunctimacula* (from Mexico and Nicaragua) belong to this new species.

Lepturges (***Lepturges***) ***infilatus*** Bates, 1872

(Fig. 12)

Lepturges infilatus Bates, 1872: 216.
Lepturges (s. str.) *pallisteri* Gilmour, 1961: 335.

Known distribution. – United States of America (Arizona), Mexico (Guerrero, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Puebla, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz), Guatemala (Alta Verapaz), Honduras, Nicaragua (Chontales, Jinotega, Metagalpa, Nueva Segovia), and Costa Rica (Guanacaste) (Monné 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025; Roguet 2026).

Material examined

- MEXICO, *Quintana Roo* (**new state record**): 26 km S Tulum, **1** ♂, **1** ♀, 25-28.V.2003, Jim Cope leg. (CSCA).

- MEXICO, *Michoacán*, (**new state record**): San Antonio, La Presa Nueva, 19.9699, -102.5869, **2** ♀, 17/Junio/2018, A. Díaz leg. (CNIN).

Lepturges (***Lepturges***) ***physoderus*** Bates, 1885, **comb**. **nov**.

(Fig. 13-16)

Lepturges physoderus Bates, 1885: 405.

Remarks. – Dillon (1956), in the key, described *Urgleptes* as having the "Pronotum with basal transverse sulcus continuous across disk and down sides." According to Dillon (1956), the pronotum in *Lepturges* is "confined to disk, abbreviated each side by the lateral tubercles." *Urgleptes* was synonymized with *Polymitoleiopus* Lepesme & Breuning, 1959 by Bezark & Santos-Silva (2024). Gilmour (1959) transferred *L. physoderus* to *Urgleptes*, apparently, considering that the sulcus on the posterior region of the pronotum was not restricted to the dorsal area. However, this sulcus is in fact restricted to the dorsal area, being limited by the lateral elevation that projects from the lateral tubercle of the prothorax to the posterior margin. As Bate's species also lacks erect setae on the elytral margins, it is returned to *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*).

Known distribution. – Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica (Alajuela), and Panama (Colón, Chiriquí) (Bezark 2026b; Monné 2024; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025).

Material examined

- COSTA RICA, *Puntarenas* (**new province record**): Hotel El Bosque Monteverde, **1** ♀, 19–21.IV.1995, Jim Cope leg. (CSCA).

Polymitoleiopus Lepesme & Breuning, 1955

Polymitoleiopus foliiformis **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 17-22, 30)

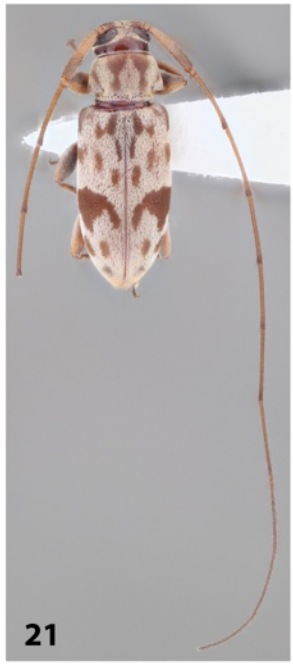
ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/7DE3B06D-2AB9-444C-8040-2056B5891AE5

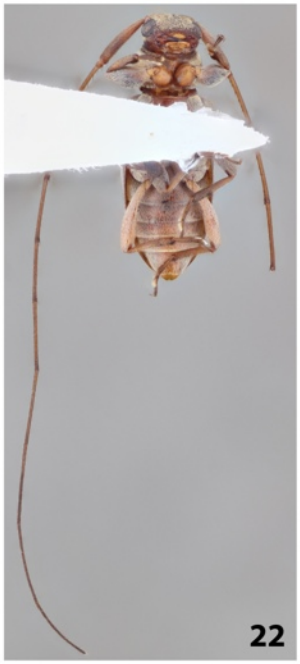
Description of the holotype (Fig. 17-20, 30)

Coloration. – Integument mostly brown, darker on some areas; palpomeres yellowish brown; anteclypeus dull yellowish brown on two-thirds close to labrum; labrum yellowish brown on two-thirds close to anteclypeus, pale-yellow on remaining surface; scape light reddish brown, except dark-brown apical quarter; pedicel orangish brown, more brownish depending on light intensity; antennomeres III-IX orangish brown, gradually slightly darker toward IX, except brown apex, this area gradually lighter toward IX; antennomeres X-XI reddish brown, more brownish on apical third of XI. Elytra orangish close to posterior margin. Pro- and mesocoxae orangish brown; metacoxae dark brown, except light reddish-brown area close to trochanter. Trochanters orangish brown. Pro- and mesofemora orangish brown, except blackish ventral surface and most of outer surface of club; metafemora orangish brown, more brownish depending on light intensity, except apex of ventral surface mostly dark brown. Tibiae orangish brown about basal two-thirds, dark-brown on remaining surface, this area lighter on metatibiae, especially ventrally. Tarsomeres I dark orangish brown, except dark-brown apex; remaining tarsomeres mostly dark brown. Abdominal ventrites reddish brown, except dull yellowish-brown apex of ventrites 1-4, and dark-brown margins of intercoxal process.

Head. – Frons densely, minutely, shallowly punctate; with moderately abundant, both yellowish-brown and pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence mostly yellowish-white superiorly close to eyes; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to eyes. Vertex with sculpturing as on frons, except smooth median groove; with moderately abundant dull yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous median groove and sparse pubescence posterocentrally. Area behind eyes with narrow pubescent band close to eye, pubescence dull yellowish-brown superiorly, widened and yellower inferiorly; remaining surface glabrous. Genae 0.6 times as long as lower eye lobe in frontal view; with sculpturing as on frons except smooth apex; with sparse dull yellowish-brown pubescence, except glabrous apex. Antennal tubercles with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument and some yellowish-white pubescence close eyes. Gulamentum smooth, slightly transversely striate on anterior two-thirds, glabrous, except sparse dull yellowish-brown pubescence on intermaxillary process. Postclypeus with sparse dull yellowish-brown pubescence centrally close to frons and sparse, short, decumbent dull yellowish-brown setae directed forward close labrum; remaining surface glabrous; with a few long, erect dark-brown setae on sides of wide central area. Labrum with very sparse whitish pubescence on two-thirds close to anteclypeus, glabrous on remaining surface, except fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin; with transverse row of long, erect, thick dark-brown setae about middle. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.26 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.60 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 4.5 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at basal third of antennomere V. Scape, pedicel, and flagellomeres with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, with minute, erect pale setae interspersed throughout, except abundant dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on dark integumental apex, this area wider on antennomere XI; pedicel and antennomeres III-IV with a few moderately short, erect, thick dark-brown setae ventrally; antennomeres V-VIII with a moderately short, thick dark-brown seta on ventral apex.
Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III:
Scape = 1.00; Pedicel = 0.11; IV = 1.22; V = 1.11; VI = 1.15; VII = 1.26; VIII = 1.29; IX = 1.41; X = 1.48; XI = 1.52.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; anterior and posterior constrictions narrow, distinct; sides divergent, slightly sinuous from anterior constriction to lateral tubercles, then subparallel-sided to posterolateral angles; lateral tubercle as a continuation of margins, located on posterior quarter, with spiniform apex directed backward. Pronotum densely, minutely, shallowly punctate, except a transverse, sinuous row of coarse punctures near posterior margin and a few coarse additional punctures on posterior quarter; with large, longitudinal, leaf-shaped pubescent band centrally, extending from near anterior margin to posterior margin, pubescence yellowish white anteriorly, becoming progressively more yellow from middle to posterior margin; with a broad, longitudinal, irregular, slightly oblique pubescent band laterally, extending from anterior constriction to posterior margin, pubescence pale yellow on anterior three-quarters, denser on anterior fifth, becoming denser, light yellowish-brown on posterior quarter; area between lateral and central pubescent bands with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence, not obscuring integument, from about middle to posterior margin, becoming denser, more pale yellow close to posterior margin, and sparse yellowish-white pubescence on anterior half; outermost surface with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Sides of





Figures 17-22. *Polymitoleiopus foliiformis* **sp**. **nov**. **17-20)** Male holotype. **17**. Dorsal habitus. **18**. Ventral habitus. **19**. Lateral habitus. **20**. Head, frontal view. **21-22**. Female paratype. **21**. Dorsal habitus. **22**. Ventral habitus

prothorax with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, becoming denser, pale yellow close to prosternum, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternum with dense pale-yellow pubescence laterally, and very sparse yellowish-white pubescence centrally, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternal process laminar centrally; with minute, very sparse yellowish-white pubescence throughout. Mesoventrite with very sparse yellowish-white pubescence centrally, and moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence laterally. Mesanepisterna, mesepimera, metanepisterna, and sides of metaventrite with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, partially obscuring integument on some areas; remaining surface of metaventrite with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Parallel-sided on anterior half, rounded, gradually narrowed toward apex on posterior half; apex truncate; moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior half, punctures gradually finer, sparser toward apex on posterior half; with dense yellowish-white pubescence, and slightly distinct dorsal macula with slightly sparser pubescence dorsally near apex, except the following areas with moderately sparse dark yellowish-brown or brown pubescence: slightly oblique, longitudinal band on anterior sixth, located near suture and scutellum, not reaching base; moderately large macula on sides of anterior quarter, reaching epipleural margin, inverted C-shaped dorsally and almost fused to the inner longitudinal band on anterior sixth, notched by yellowish-white pubescence on its dorsal center; short, moderately narrow, longitudinal band near suture on anterior quarter; short, narrow, longitudinal band near suture just before middle of elytra; triangular, large macula on sides of dorsal surface just after middle of elytra; moderately large, slightly oblique, longitudinal band located on middle of dorsal surface on posterior quarter; and moderately large macula on posterior quarter, from sides of dorsal surface to near epipleural margin, its dorsal surface parallel-sided with outermost margin of previous band.

Legs. – Pro- and mesocoxae with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence; metacoxae with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument on some areas. Trochanters with very sparse yellowish-white pubescence, absent on some areas. Profemora fusiform; mesofemora pedunculate-clavate; metafemora gradually widened from base to apical third, them slightly narrowed toward apex. Base and ventral surface of pro- and mesofemora with very sparse yellowish-white pubescence; remaining surface with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Metafemora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Protibiae with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument on dorsal and lateral surfaces and basal half of ventral surface, pubescence appearing yellower on basal two-thirds and darker on apical third depending on light intensity; apical half of ventral surface with dense, bristly dark yellowish-brown pubescence. Basal two-thirds of mesotibiae with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; apical third with dense, short, erect dark-brown setae dorsally, moderately abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence laterally and ventrally, ventral pubescence bristly. Metatibiae with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except moderately abundant and bristly dark yellowish-brown pubescence on apical half of ventral surface. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence varies in color depending on the intensity and source of light; metatarsomere I 1.6 times longer than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with moderately abundant pale-yellow pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally. Ventrite 5 deeply concave apically, with long, erect dark-brown setae interspersed on posterior third.

Female paratype (Fig. 21-22). – Scape brown on apical half; elytra with triangular macula after middle fused with the next middle band (absent in holotype), apical dark pubescent macula distinct; metafemora entirely orangish; abdominal ventrites orangish brown, with irregular dark-brown areas. Last ventrite slightly concave apically.

Dimensions (mm) (Male holotype/ female paratype)

- Total length, 4.70/4.70;
- Prothoracic length, 1.05/1.00;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.00/1.00;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.05/1.05;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 1.45/1.45;
- Humeral width, 1.60/1.60;
- Elytral length, 3.25/3.30.

Type material

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *Quintana Roo*: 1 km N. Xel-Há, *Croton* [sp.] flowers, 16-29.VI.2011, Jim Cope leg. (CSCA).

Female paratype, MEXICO, *Quintana Roo*: 12 km NW Vicente Guerrero, 15.VI.2010, Jim Cope leg. (MZSP).

Etymology. – The specific epithet "*foliiformis*" (from the Latin, "folium" (meaning "leaf") and "formis" (meaning "shaped like") refers to the leaf-shaped pubescent macula on the center of the pronotum.

Remarks. – *Polymitoleiopus foliiformis* **sp**. **nov**. is similar to *P. clerulus* (Bates, 1881) (see photographs on Bezark 2026a), but differs: upper eye lobes wider than basal diameter of scape; and distance between upper eye lobes shorter than twice maximum diameter of scape. In *P. clerulus*, the upper eye lobes are narrower than the basal diameter of the scape, and the distance between them is distinctly wider than twice the maximum diameter of the scape. The new species differs from *P. charillus* (Bates, 1885) (see photographs on Bezark 2026a) by the light pubescent macula on the center of the pronotum leaf-shaped (band shaped in *P. charillus*), the coarse punctures near posterior margin of the pronotum somewhat irregular and sinuous (regular and not sinuous in *P. charillus*), the presence of a short and narrow dark pubescent band on the basal half of elytra near the suture, beneath the arched dark band on the side of the scutellum (absent in *P. charillus*), the dark pubescent macula on the basal half of the elytra, close to epipleuron, is small and not does not reach it (large and reaching the epipleuron in *P. charillus*), and small, irregular, dark pubescent macula is present on the elytra near the apex (absent in *P. charillus*). *Polymitoleiopus foliiformis* differs from *P. deliciolus* (Bates, 1863) by the light pubescent macula on the center of the pronotum leaf-shaped (band shaped in *P. deliciolus*), the elytral apex not notched (notched in *P. deliciolus*), the anterior third of the elytra lacking a large, Y-shaped, dorsal macula (considering both elytra) (present in *P. deliciolus*), and the surface metafemora in males not distinctly widened on the posterior half (distinctly widened in males of *P. deliciolus*); from *P. mundulus* (Bates, 1885) (see photographs on Bezark 2026a), especially by the distance between the upper eye lobes much smaller (wider than twice the maximum diameter of the scape in *P. mundulus*); from *P. pareuprepes* (Gilmour, 1960) (see photographs on Bezark 2026a and in Santos-Silva *et al.* 2024) especially by the light pubescent macula on the center of the pronotum leaf-shaped (not leaf-shaped in *P. pareuprepes*), basal half of the elytra lacking a large, oblique dark pubescent band (present in *P. pareuprepes*), and the distance between the upper eye lobes shorter than the width of one upper lobe ("upper lobes rather widely separated by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe" (Gilmour 1960)); and from *P. similis* Santos-Silva, Bezark & Pérez-Flores, 2025, especially by the upper eye lobes distinctly wider and the distance between them shorter than twice the maximum diameter of the scape (narrower and the distance between them almost three times the maximum diameter of the scape in *P. similis*).

Polymitoleiopus fuscifemoratus **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 23-29)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/3AA8DAE8-C975-487B-80CC-8BF9BD99B7E7

Description of the holotype (Fig. 23-27)

Coloration. – Cephalic capsule dark reddish brown, more dark brown behind eyes and ventrally; anteclypeus reddish brown close to postclypeus, yellowish-brown on remaining surface; labrum yellowish brown, except pale-yellow anterior quarter; ventral mouthparts brownish, except palpomeres dark brown with orangish-brown apex; scape light reddish brown on basal third, gradually brown on remaining surface; pedicel orangish brown basally, brown on remaining surface (left pedicel appearing to be darker due to the angle of the photo); antennomeres III-VII reddish brown, more orangish brown depending on light intensity, except dark-brown apex; VIII dark reddish

Figures 23-30. *Polymitoleiopus* spp. **23-27**. *Polymitoleiopus fuscifemoratus* **sp**. **nov**., male holotype. **23**. Dorsal habitus. **24**.Ventral habitus. **25**. Lateral habitus. **26**. Oblique ventral view. **27**. Head, frontal view. **28-29**. *Polymitoleiopus fuscifemoratus* **sp**. **nov**., female paratype. **28**. Dorsal habitus. **29**. Ventral habitus. **30**. *Polymitoleiopus foliiformis* **sp**. **nov**., male holotype, oblique ventral view.

brown basally, dark brown on remaining surface; IX–XI dark brown. Pronotum brown, except dark-brown area of lateral tubercles of prothorax, and dark reddish-brown area close to posterior margin. Sides of prothorax mostly dark brown. Prosternum dark brown, slightly dark reddish brown centrally. Prosternal process dark reddish brown with irregular dark-brown areas. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax dark brown laterally, dark reddish brown centrally. Scutellum dark brown. Elytra dark brown basally, gradually light brown toward apex, except dark-brown apical macula and blackish area close to suture on anterior quarter. Procoxae dark brown with irregular orangish-brown areas; mesocoxae light reddish brown; metacoxae mostly dark brown. Protrochanters orangish; mesotrochanters dark orangish brown; metatrochanters reddish brown. Profemora narrowly orangish basally, blackish ventrally, on outer surface, and on inferior region of inner surface, orangish brown on remaining surface; mesofemora orangish brown on basal quarter, blackish ventrally and on basal third of club, orangish brown on remaining surface (appearing darker depending on the intensity and angle of light source); metafemora orangish brown (more reddish brown depending on the intensity and angle of light source), except dark-brown apical region of ventral surface and inferior regions of sides. Tibiae reddish brown, except brown apical region, this area darker and longer from pro- to metatibiae. Pro- and mesotarsomeres mostly dark brown, basal two-thirds of tarsomeres V more dark reddish brown; metatarsomeres mostly dark reddish brown. Abdominal ventrites dark brown laterally, dark reddish brown centrally.

Head. – Frons densely, minutely, shallowly punctate; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence toward antennal tubercles. Area between antennal tubercles with dense yellowish-white pubescence centrally, except glabrous median groove, and abundant yellowish-white pubescence laterally; area between antennal tubercle and level of posterior margin of upper eye lobes with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous median groove; remaining surface of vertex glabrous. Area behind upper eye lobes with narrow yellowish-white pubescent band close to eye, glabrous on remaining surface; area behind lower eye lobes with narrow yellowish-brown pubescent band close to eye, widened inferiorly, glabrous on remaining surface. Genae 0.52 times as long as lower eye lobe in frontal view; densely, minutely, shallowly punctate, except smooth apex; with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous smooth area. Wide central area of postclypeus with moderately sparse yellowish-white pubescence, absent centrally and laterally; with one long, erect seta on each side, setae dark brown on basal half, yellowish brown on apical half. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with a few short, decumbent yellowish-white setae close to anteclypeus, absent on remaining surface, except fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin; with transverse row of thick, long, erect dark-brown setae about middle. Antennal tubercles with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except nearly glabrous apex. Gulamentum glabrous, except very sparse yellowish-white pubescence on intermaxillary process. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.21 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.56 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 4.3 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex slightly before middle of antennomere V. Scape, pedicel, and antennomeres III-XI with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, appearing less distinct or darker depending on the intensity and angle of light source; ventral surface of scape with one long, erect dark-brown seta near apex; ventral surface of pedicel and antennomeres III-IV with moderately short, thick, erect dark-brown setae; ventral apex of antennomeres V-VII with a few moderately short, thick, erect dark-brown setae; antennomeres V-XI with short, erect whitish setae interspersed throughout, and apex of XI with tuft of short setae of same color directed backward.
Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III:
Scape = 1.00; Pedicel = 0.10; IV = 1.18; V = 1.02; VI = 1.00; VII = 1.02; VIII = 1.11; IX = 1.18; X = 1.18; XI = 1.27.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; anterior constriction narrow, distinct; sides divergent from anterior constriction to lateral tubercles, rounded anteriorly; lateral tubercles large, as a continuation of the sides, with acute apex directed backward, located on posterior quarter. Pronotum densely, minutely punctate, except transverse, sinuous row of coarse punctures on posterior fifth; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence, except glabrous anterior sulcus and apex of lateral tubercles of prothorax, a wide, longitudinal, rectangular yellowish-brown pubescent band on each side of middle, pubescence less conspicuous than yellowish-white pubescence, and a moderately small and narrow, longitudinal, rectangular yellowish-brown pubescent band about middle of lateral surface. Sides of prothorax with abundant grayish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternum with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, sparser centrally, except glabrous anterior sulcus. Prosternal process laminar centrally; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence anteriorly, and sparse darker pubescence posteriorly. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with dense yellowish-white pubescence laterally, sparser centrally, especially on center of mesoventrite and on mesoventral process. Mesoventral process narrow, sides convergent on anterior third, parallel-sided on remaining surface, except apex slightly widened; narrowest area 0.07 times mesocoxal width. Metathoracic discrimen deep on posterior half of metaventrite, absent on remaining surface. Scutellum triangular; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument on some areas.

Elytra. – Parallel-sided on anterior half, roundly narrowed toward apex on posterior half; apex rounded; moderately sparsely and coarsely punctate on anterior half, punctures gradually finer, sparser toward apex on posterior half; with dense whitish pubescence, except moderately sparse yellowish-brown pubescence on following areas: a broad, transverse band basally, extending from epipleural margin to scutellum, with anterodorsal edge strongly notched by whitish pubescence, posteriorly sinuous, with inner area distinctly widened; three longitudinal, subelliptical bands dorsally, parallel to one another, arranged obliquely between anterior quarter and middle of elytra, with outermost band beginning on anterior quarter; a broad, transverse, zigzag pubescent band just after middle, extending from near epipleural margin to near suture; an 8-shaped horizontal macula located about posterior fifth, extending from near epipleural margin to somewhat near suture; a small, subelliptical macula near dorsal apex; and a longitudinal band about middle of epipleura.

Legs. – Profemora fusiform strongly widened centrally; mesofemora pedunculate-clavate; metafemora gradually widened from base to posterior quarter, then slightly narrowed; femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, appearing yellower on some areas depending on angle of light. Protibiae distinctly widened apically, with slightly oblique, longitudinal sulcus between ventral and outer surfaces; with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except dense, bristly dark-brown pubescence on posterior half of ventral surface. Mesotibiae with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly bristly ventrally on apical third, except dense, short blackish setae dorsally on apical third. Metatibiae with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; apical half of dorsal surface with abundant, short, erect blackish setae; apical two-thirds of ventral surface with sparse, short, erect blackish setae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, appearing darker depending on angle and intensity of light; metatarsomere I 1.3 times as long as II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence sparser centrally; ventrite 5 with short, erect dark-brown setae interspersed on apical half; apex of ventrite 5 truncate.

Female paratype (Fig. 28-29). – Similar to male, differing by light integumental areas more orangish; anterior dark pubescent area narrower and with narrow, longitudinal, slightly oblique band projected from the posterior margin near suture; abdominal ventrite 5 more triangular, longer.

Dimensions (mm) (Male holotype/female paratype)

- Total length, 4.95/5.80;
- Prothoracic length, 1.10/1.05;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.10/1.00;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.35/1.10;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 1.85/1.55;
- Humeral width, 2.00/1.80;
- Elytral length, 3.65/4.55.

Type material

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *Quintana Roo*: 3 km N Playa del Carmen, Vle. [valley] of Mangrove area, 14–28.VI.2011, no collector indicated (CSCA).

Female paratype, MEXICO, *Quintana Roo*: 23 km SW Cancun, 2.VI. 2001, no collector indicated (MZSP).

Etymology. – The specific epithet *fuscifemoratus* is derived from the Latin *fuscus* ("dark, dusky") and *femoratus* (related to femur), referring to the distinctly blackish pro- and mesofemoral club.

Remarks. – *Polymitoleiopus fuscifemoratus* **sp**. **nov**. is similar to *P. pareuprepes* (Gilmour, 1960) (see photographs on Bezark 2026a and in Santos-Silva *et al.* 2024), but can be easily distinguished from that species by the distance between the upper eye lobes, which is only slightly greater than the width of an upper lobe. In *P. pareuprepes*, the distance between the upper eye lobes is at least twice the width of one upper lobe. It is also similar to *Polymitoleiopus foliiformis* **sp**. **nov**., but differs by the central pubescent band on the pronotum not leaf-shaped (leaf-shaped in *P. foliiformis*), and the metafemora (Fig. 26) wider (narrower (Fig. 30) in *P. foliiformis*).

Sternidius LeConte, 1873

Sternidius* x-*fasciatus Bezark, Santos-Silva & Pérez-Flores, 2026

Sternidius x-*fasciatum* Bezark, Santos-Silva & Pérez-Flores, 2026: 9.

The species-group name "*x-fasciatum*," formed by a letter (a noun) and an adjective, must agree in gender with the masculine genus *Sternidius*. Accordingly, it is here corrected to "*x-fasciatus*" (ICZN 1999: Art. 31.2).

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Descriptions. – SS
Bibliographic work. – SS, OPF
Material study. – SS, OPF, LGB
Author of the figures. – SS (specimens), LGB (cover)

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Résumé

Santos-Silva A., Bezark L. G. & Pérez-Flores O., 2026. – Similaire, mais pas identique : descriptions de quatre nouvelles espèces d'Acanthocinini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae), avec de nouvelles mentions géographiques et notes supplémentaires. *Faunitaxys*, 14(48) : 1 – 13.

Les noms de groupes d'espèces dans *Hyperplatys* Haldeman, 1847 et *Sternidius* LeConte, 1873 sont corrigés. Quatre nouvelles espèces d'Acanthocinini du Mexique sont décrites : *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *parangulatus* **sp**. **nov**.; *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *similis* **sp**. **nov**.; *Polymitoleiopus foliiformis* **sp**. **nov**. et *Polymitoleiopus fuscifemoratus* **sp**. **nov**. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *infilatus* Bates, 1872 est signalé pour la première fois dans les États de Quintana Roo et de Michoacán, au Mexique. *Polymitoleiopus physoderus* (Bates, 1885) est transféré dans le genre *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) Bates, 1863, le réintégrant ainsi à son genre d'origine. Une nouvelle mention provinciale au Costa Rica est également fournie.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Acanthocinini, Lamiinae, longicorne, taxonomie, description, nouvelle espèce, région néotropicale, Amérique.

Faunitaxys

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